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NOTES OF CASES.

Compelling Autoists to Give Their Numbers.—California has a statute (Penal Code, § 367c, as amended by Statutes 1913, p. 218) providing that, whenever an automobile strikes a person or collides with another vehicle, the driver or person assuming authority over the driver shall cause the automobile to stop and to render the person in the other vehicle assistance, and shall give him the number of the colliding automobile, with the name and address of the driver and owner and the names of the passengers. Defendant was convicted of the offense defined in the above statute; it being charged that while driving an automobile a collision occurred between the one operated by him and another automobile, and that he did not stop his car, nor give the occupants of the other automobile the number of his car, his name and address, nor the name of the owner of the machine which he was driving when the collision occurred. On appeal he attacks the validity of the statute upon the ground that it is obnoxious to the section of the Constitution which provides that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. The court said: "Appellant's argument is that since such a collision might be due to dereliction of duty under circumstances showing an actual intent to injure, and upon which a charge of criminal negligence might be based against the driver, the information which he is required to give under the provisions of said section 367c could be used as evidence in prosecuting him for the offense. * * * In a New York case (*People v. Rosenheimer*, 209 N. Y. 115, 102 N. E. 530) the court held that it was within the power of the Legislature to prohibit altogether the operation of automobiles on the public highways, and, since this power might be exercised by the Legislature, any restrictions or conditions attached, less than absolute prohibition, subject to which they might be operated, were lawful. * * * In the case at bar it is not claimed, or even suggested, that the collision was due to criminal neglect on the part of defendant; hence, so far as shown by the record, no crime was committed. * * * Whatever might be the effect in the case of a collision due to criminal negligence of a party, suffice it to say that in the case at bar, since no crime was committed, the constitutional provision could have no application, and in such case the constitutional rights of defendant could not be infringed by exacting the information required by the statute." *People v. Diller* (California Court of Appeal) 142 Pacific Reporter 797.

Dynamite Conspiracy Case.—Thirty members of a labor union were indicted and convicted, in the federal District Court for the District of Indiana, of conspiracy to commit a crime against the